



Agile ORLANDO JULY 24-28 2023

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Thierry de Pauw

Feature Branching is Evil



Agile ORLANDO
JULY 24-28 **2023**

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Being vulnerable ...

I'm **shy** and **introverted**

A tale of 2 teams



"Like all powerful tools, there are many ways you can use them (DVCS), and not all of them are good."

-- On DVCS, continuous integration, and feature branches, Jez Humble



Steve Smith @AgileSteveSmith · 29 Mar 2015



Replying to @Jtf

@Jtf @PaulJulius In the old days they were always evil, now they mostly evil but people are blinded by DVCS tooling alwaysagileconsulting.com/no-feature-bra...



Iqbal Ahmed

@propattern

Convincing people about the immeasurable rewards of Trunk Based Development is not an overnight task.

The idea that developers should work in small batches off master or trunk rather than on long-lived feature branches is still one of the most controversial ideas in the Agile canon, despite the fact it is the norm in high-performing organizations such as Google.³

-- 2016 State of DevOps Report

Some definitions ...

Mainline is the line of development which is the reference from which the builds of your system are created that feed into your deployment pipeline.

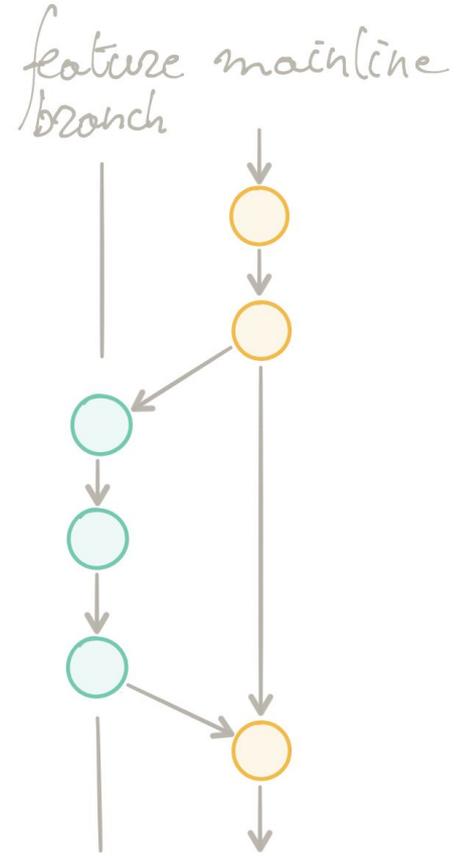
-- Jez Humble

mainline



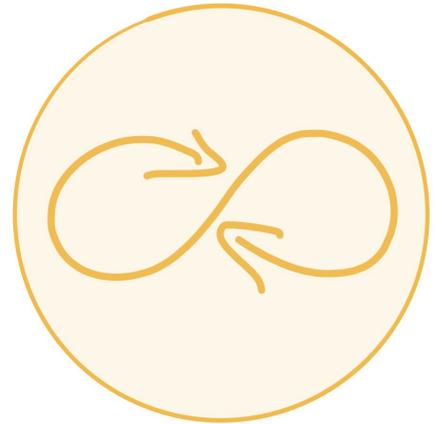
Feature Branching is a practice where people do not merge their code into mainline until the feature they are working on is "done" (but not "done done").

-- Jez Humble



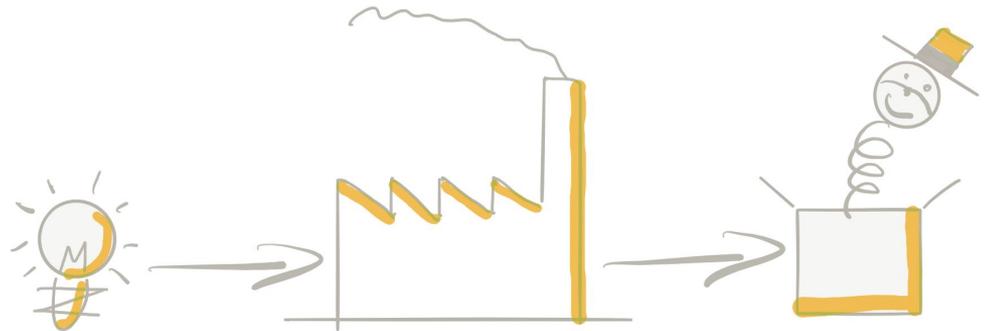
Continuous Integration is a practice where members of a team integrate their work frequently - usually each person integrates at least daily - leading to multiple integrations per day. Each integration is verified by an automated build [...].

-- Martin Fowler



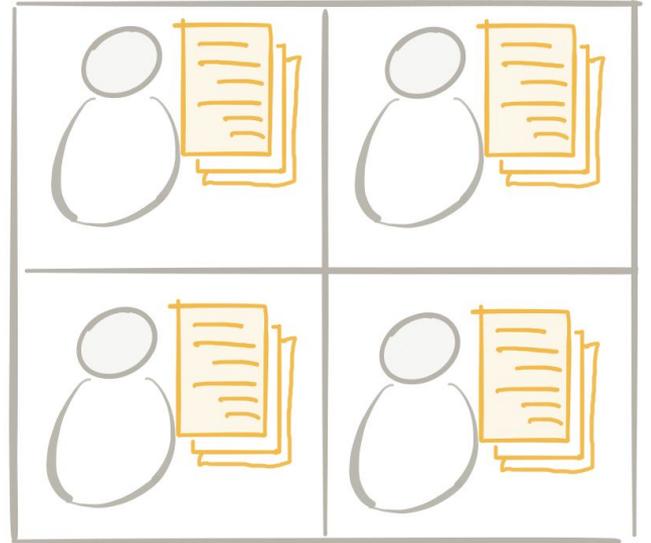
The goal of an Organisation is

to **sustainably minimise** the **lead time**
to create positive **business impact**.



Why feature branching?

It allows us to work in isolation.
Therefore we are more productive.

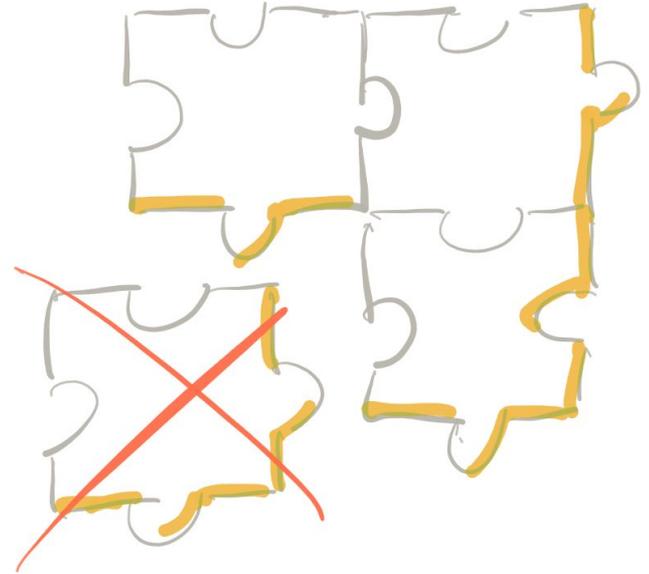




*"Developing in isolation can help an **individual** go faster but it does not help a **team** go faster. Merge time and rework cannot be estimated and will vary wildly, and the team can only go as fast as the slowest merge."*

-- Steve Smith

If a refactoring goes nowhere
we can just delete it.





“A spike solution is a very simple program to explore potential solutions. Build the spike to only address the problem under examination and ignore all other concerns. Most spikes are not good enough to keep, so expect to throw it away.”

-- extremeprogramming.org, Don Wells

It allows us to control the quality of what goes into production.

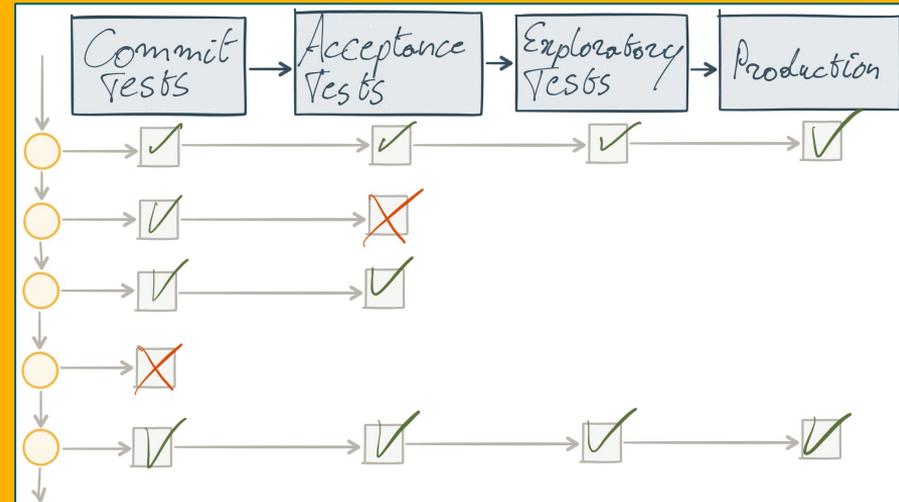




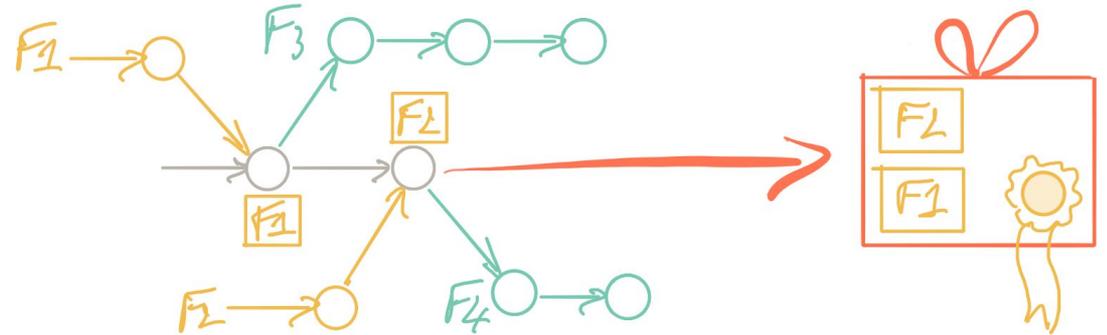
"The objective is to eliminate unfit release candidates as early in the process as we can ...

You are effectively prevented from releasing into production builds that are not thoroughly tested and found to be fit for their intended purpose."

**-- Continuous Delivery,
Jez Humble and Dave Farley**



It allows us to control which features get into production.





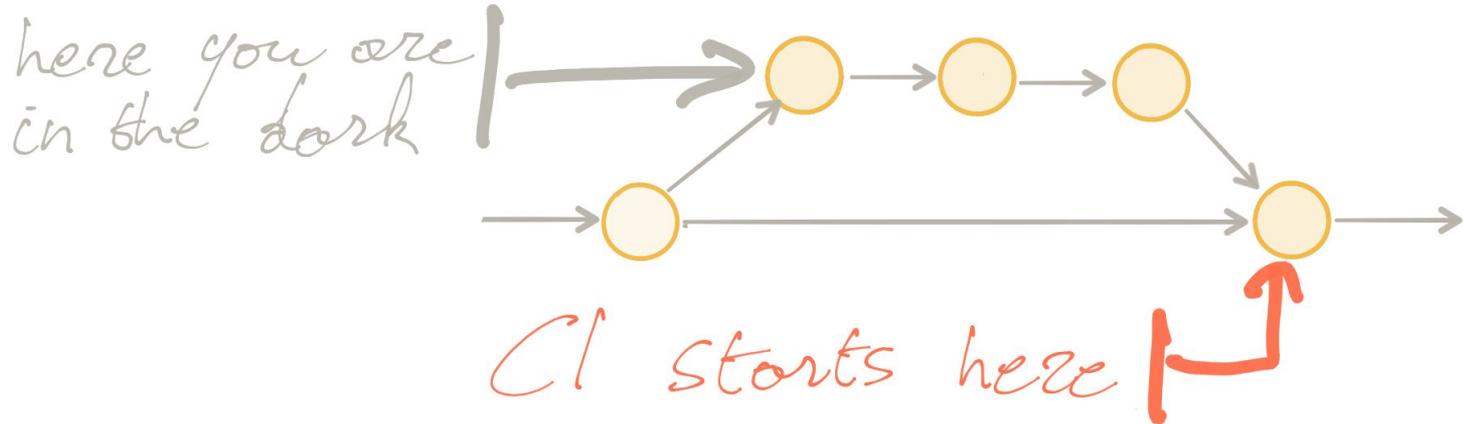
"Feature Branching is a poor man's modular architecture, instead of building systems with the ability to easy swap in and out features at runtime/deploy-time they couple themselves to the source control providing this mechanism through manual merging."

-- Dan Bodart

What are the a problems?

Feature Branching **delays feedback.**

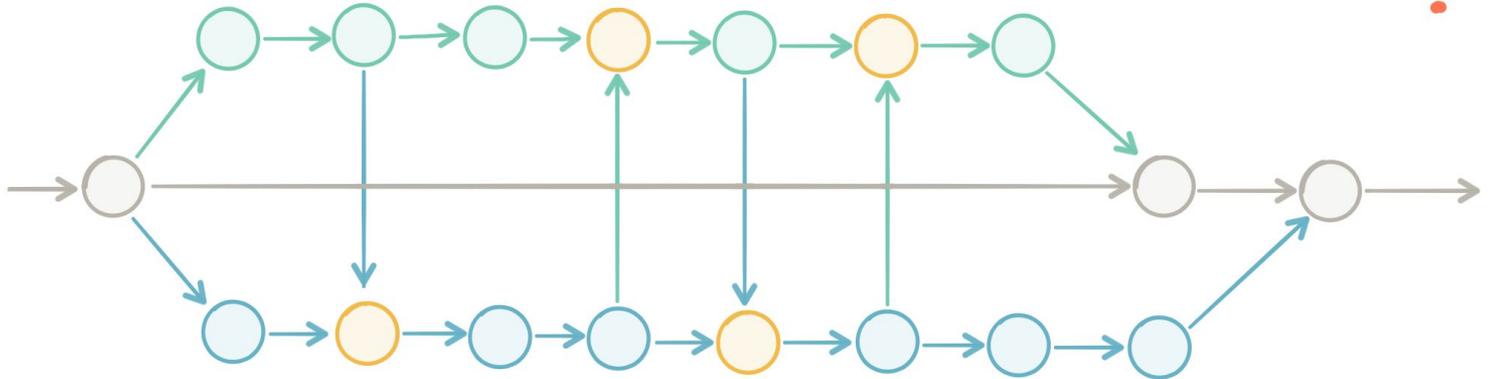
=> Continuous Isolation



Feature Branching hinders integration of features.

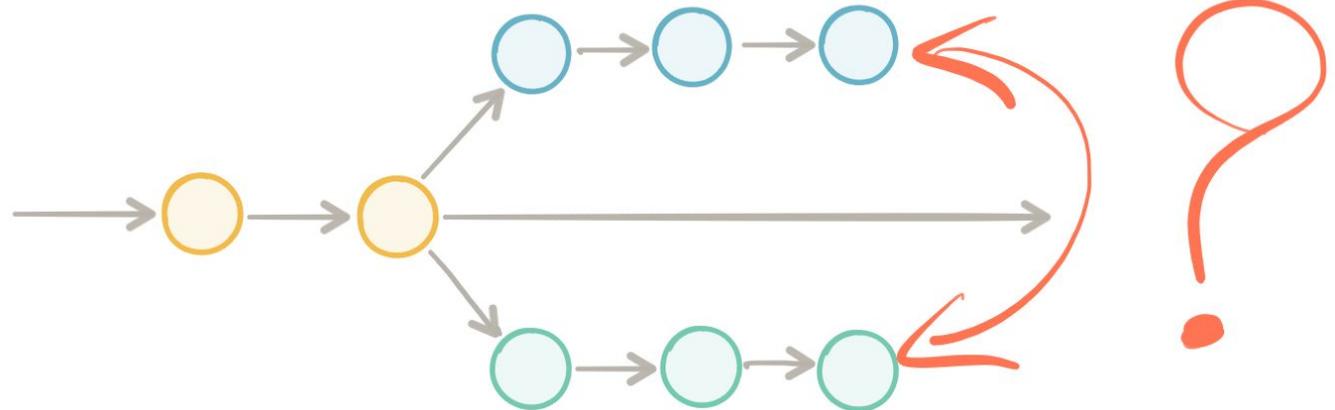
Promiscuous Integration ???

Who has what
on which branch?

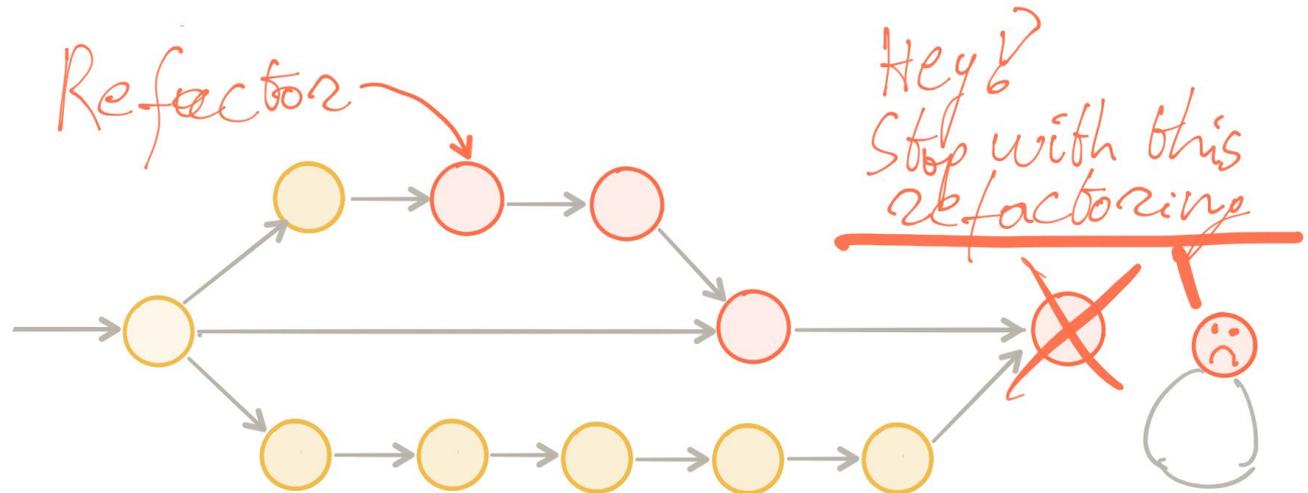


Feature Branching **hides work**
for the rest of the team.

frequently merging back to mainline
= communicating with your team

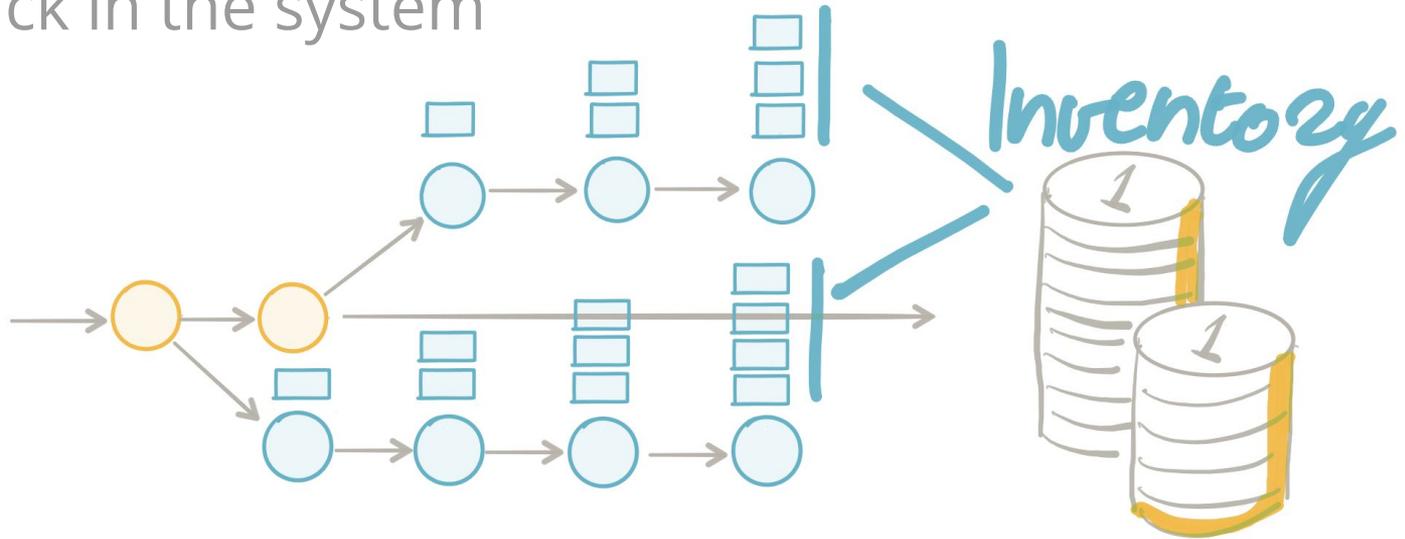


Feature Branching works **against refactoring.**

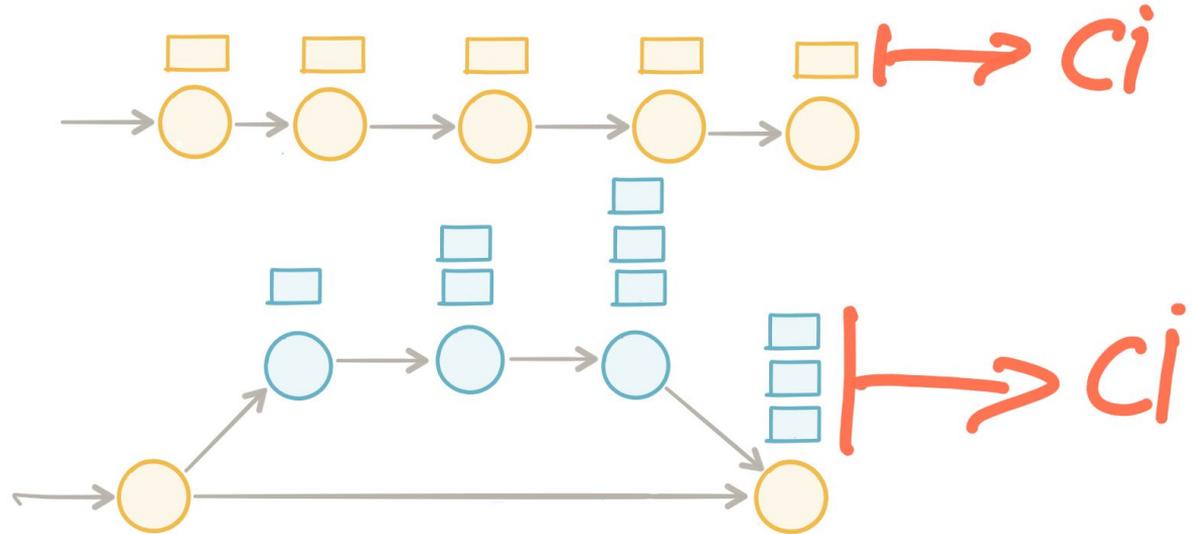


Feature Branching **creates inventory.**

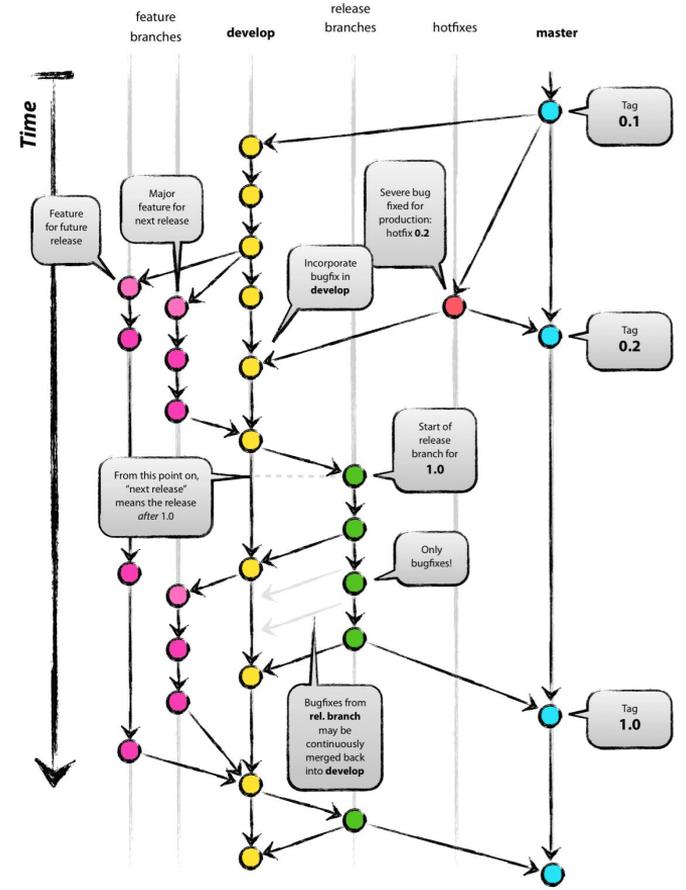
inventory
= money stuck in the system



Feature Branching **increases risk.**



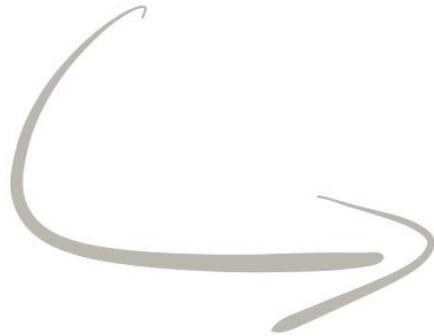
Feature Branching creates **cognitive overload**.



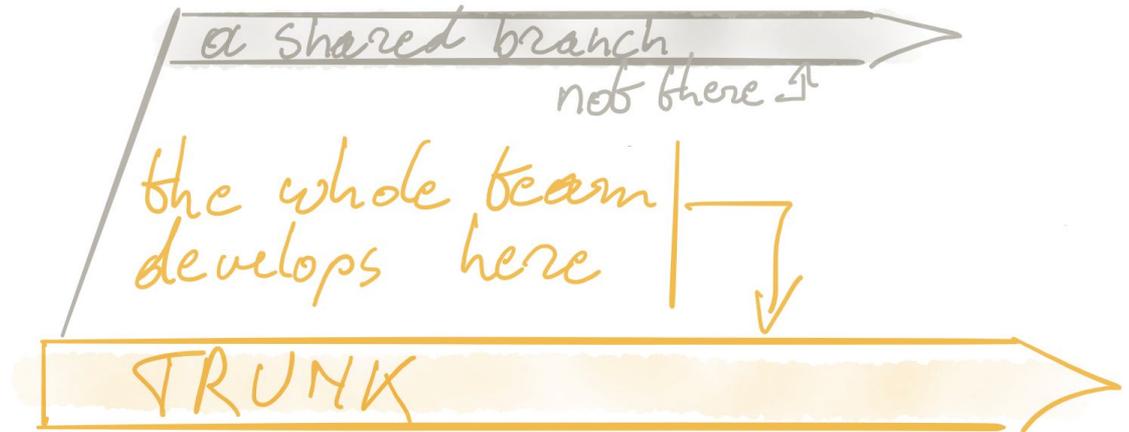
How to avoid?

Continuous Integration

Your application is always in a **releasable state on main line.**



Trunk Based Development

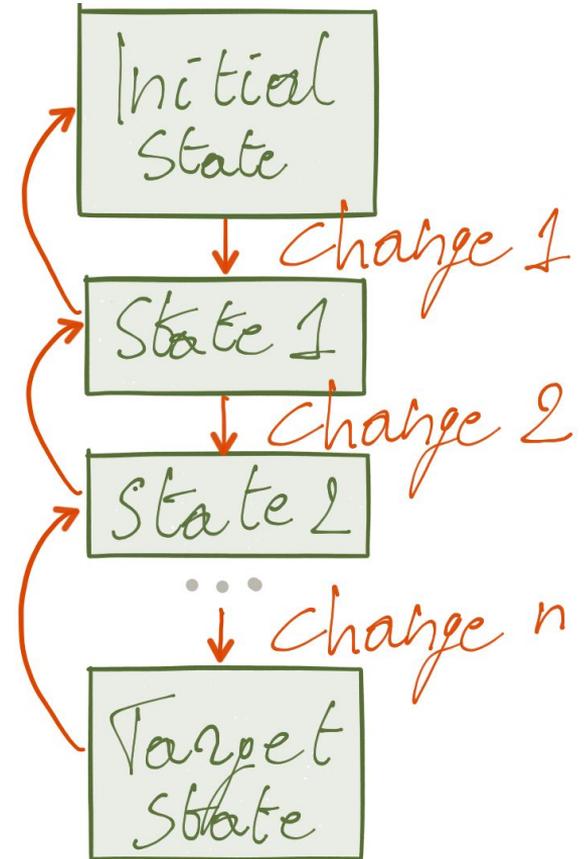


Break large changes into a set of **small incremental changes**.

always commit on **Green**.

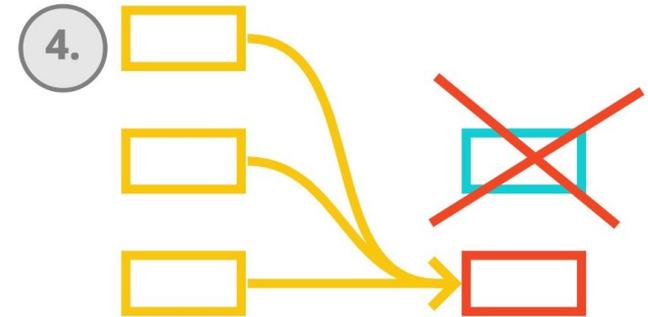
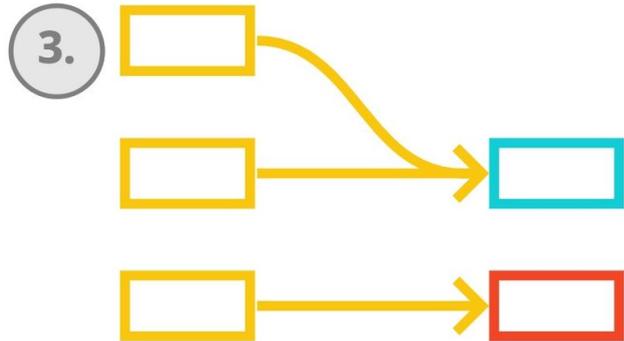
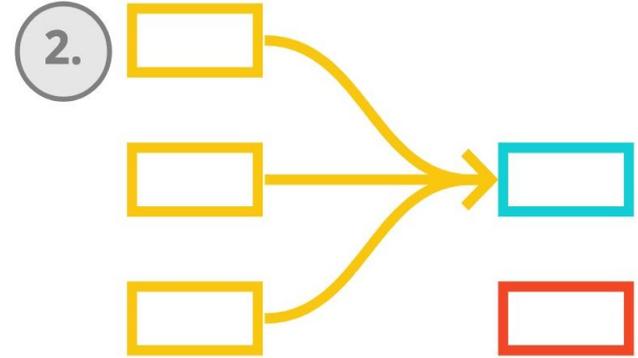
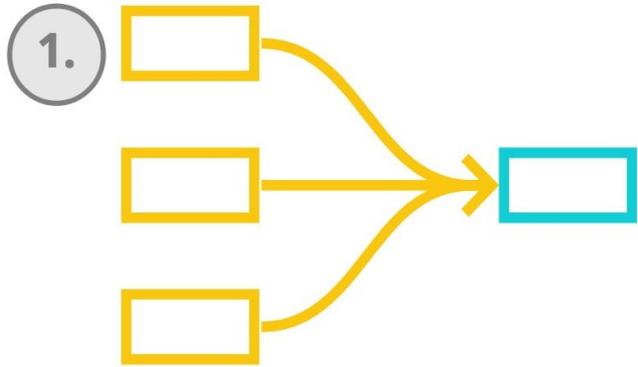
decoupled code base.

lots of **fast** tests.



Hide unfinished new functionality.

Use **Expand-Contract**
when performing large refactorings.



Feature Toggles to decouple
feature release from code deployment.



Bouillier Clément @clem_bouillier · Jan 7

Replying to @tdpauw

1st part, I feel that we could also say #FeatureToggle is evil when badly applied, as #FeatureBranching is evil when badly applied



2



1

Feature Toggles done badly are **evil too** !



Bouillier Clément @clem_bouillier · Jan 6

Replying to @clem_bouillier @tdpauw

also it sounds like feature toggles are easy, but they are not...they also have their drawbacks (in code quality if not mastered)



1



1

A frequently asked question



How to perform Code Reviews ?

When mature enough **no Code Reviews.**

Pair Programming => Continuous Code Review

post-commit review

- pre-merge: short lived branches + Pull Request
- post-merge: **Non-Blocking Code Reviews**



The Benefits ...

More frequent commits to mainline

=> more frequent builds

=> more frequent deployments

=> **reduced Time to Market**

=> more experiments

=> **uncover more unmet needs**

More frequent builds

=> uncovers more problems earlier

=> fix problems immediately

=> build quality in

=> **better Stability & Quality**

Where is the evilness ?

← In reply to Thierry de Pauw



code designer & more @alexboley · Nov 8

@tdpauw However, it's important to understand that long lived **feature branches are** a symptom. The **evil** hides beneath.

← In reply to code designer & more



Bogdan Dumitrescu @bogdand84 · Nov 1

@alexboley They are evil when developers don't know how to develop in small increments. Unfortunately it's a rare skill.



Thierry de Pauw @tdpauw · Nov 10

@alexboley IMHO the evil lies in: too coupled code base, missing tests, or not being aware on how to apply small incremental changes

... and **slow builds**



"Trunk-based development requires a big mindset shift. Engineers thought trunk-based development would never work, but once they started, they could not imagine ever going back."

-- Gary Gruver,

Directory of Engineering for HP's LaserJet Firmware division

Ghent, Belgium
On the left, Korenlei
On the right, Graslei

Hello, I am Thierry de Pauw

*is chief imposter
enjoys dark chocolate, coffee and whisky
dark means > 50% cacao, prefers 70% and more*

Article series:
<https://thinkinglabs.io/on-the-evilness-of-feature-branching>



Resources

[SCM Patterns](#) (ch 4 Mainline; ch 5 Active Development Line), Stephen Berczuk and Brad Appleton
[Growing Object Oriented Software guided by Tests](#), p172 Keyhole Surgery for Software, Steve Freeman and Nat Pryce
[Continuous Delivery](#) (ch 14 Advanced Version Control), Jez Humble and Dave Farley
[The Role of Continuous Delivery in IT and Organizational Performance](#), Nicole Forsgren and Jez Humble
[The State of DevOps Report 2016](#), Alanna Brown, Nicole Forsgren, Jez Humble, Nigel Kersten and Gene Kim
[DevOps Handbook](#) (ch 11 Enable and Practice CI), Gene Kim, Jez Humble, Patrick Debois and John Willis
[Accelerate](#) (ch 4 Technical Practices), Nicole Forsgren, Jez Humbe and Gene Kim
[Measuring Continuous Delivery](#) (ch 7 The Mainline Throughput indicator), Steve Smith
[trunkbaseddevelopment.com](#)
[ThoughtWorks Technology Radar on GitFlow](#)
[Continuous Integration on a dollar a day](#), James Shore
[On DVCS, Continuous Delivery and Feature Branches](#), Jez Humble
[Why software development methodologies suck](#), Jez Humble

More Resources

[Don't Feature Branch](#), Dave Farley

[Feature Branch](#), Martin Fowler

[Version Control Stragies series](#), Steve Smith

[More Feature Branches means less Continuous Integration](#), InfoQ interview with Steve Smith

[The Death of Continuous Integration](#), Steve Smith

[Long-Running Branches Considered Harmfull](#), Jade Rubick

An e-mail conversation with Steve Smith on Trunk Based Development

[Continuous Isolation](#), Paul Hammant

[What is Trunk Based Development ?](#), Paul Hammant

[Trunk Based Development](#), Jon Arild Tørresdal

[You Are What You Eat](#), Dave Hounslow

[Google's Scaled Trunk Based Development](#), Paul Hammant

[Legacy App Rejuvenation](#), Paul Hammant

[Why Google Stores Billions of Lines of Code in a Single Repository ?](#), Google

Even More Resources

[The history of “Taking Baby Steps”](#), Adrian Bolboaca

[Baby Steps TDD approach](#), David Völkel

[4 Simple Tricks to avoid Merge Conflicts](#), Robert Mißbach

[From GitFlow to Trunk Based Development](#), Robert Mißbach

[Short-lived branches](#), Corey Haines

[Introducing Branch by Abstraction](#), Paul Hammant

[Branch by Abstraction](#), Martin Fowler

[Make Large Scale Changes Incrementally with Branch by Abstraction](#), Jez Humble

[branchbyabstraction.com](#)

[Feature Toggles](#), Pete Hodgson

[#NoStaging](#) - Pipeline Conf 2016, Dave Nolan

[When Feature Flags go Wrong](#), Edith Harbaugh

[Managing Feature Flag Debt with Split](#), Adil Aijaz

Yet More Resources

[Continuous Delivery and Code Review](#) from the Continuous Delivery Google Group

[Theory X and Theory Y](#) from Wikipedia

[Continuous Review](#), Paul Hammant

[Non-Continuous Review](#), Paul Hammant

[Code Review: Why are we doing it?](#), Sandro Mancuso

[Code Reviews in Trunk Based Development](#), Robert Mißbach

A conversation in the SoCraTes Slack #codereview channel on ... Code Reviews and Trunk Based Development

A [reply](#) on Twitter by Michiel Rook regarding When code reviews would not be required

[Non-Blocking Continuous Code Review - a case study](#), Thierry de Pauw

[I Found Something Better Than Pull Requests...](#), Dave Farley